

Back Yard Poultry Farming becoming income source for rural women

Situation Analysis: - Pune district is the Second highest district in terms of population size in the State. Pune district is one of the most urbanized districts having 61.0 percent of its population in urban areas and it has 86.2 percent literacy rate, which is higher than that of state literacy rate (82.3 percent). No. of Rural House holds in the districts are 7,79,972 and rural female population is 17,74,786 and male population is 19,03,3440.

Animal husbandry is closely interwoven with agriculture and obviously plays an important role in the national/state economy and in the socio-economic development of rural households. This is the sector where the poor contribute to growth directly instead of getting benefit from growth generated elsewhere. The livestock sector (animal husbandry and poultry) is one of the important allied activities of agriculture. By providing substantial income to rural households especially in the areas where agricultural growth is poor, it helps to reduce the rural poverty. Pune district is very rich in case of animal population. As per 18th Livestock Census 2007, the district has 1082640 bovines (of which, 416642 are breedable crossbreed cows, 366344 breedable indigenous cows, 299654 breedable buffaloes), 380315 sheep, 534895 goat and 16814630 poultry birds are being reared by the farmers. Poultry population of state is 6,47,56,000 and poultry population of Pune district is 1,68,15,000 and share is 25% population of the state is in Pune district. These sectors also supplement income and enhance nutritional security. Productivity of Deshi poultry bird is very less i.e. 60-65 Eggs per year/Hen compare to improved breed i.e. 160-170 Eggs per year /Hen.

Generally, farmers are maintaining Deshi hens, which give 60-70 eggs per year, adult weight of cock is only 1.5 to 2 kg. Deshi Birds are not vaccinated for most deadly disease like Ranikhet and fowl pox hence there is outbreak of Ranikhet Disease and mortality is 90-100% in summer season. Outbreaks of fowl pox in winter season is common resulting in 15-20% mortality in chicks, low eggs production from the hens and there is low income, hence there is negative thinking in the rural women, marginal farmers, and small farmers regarding back yard poultry farming.

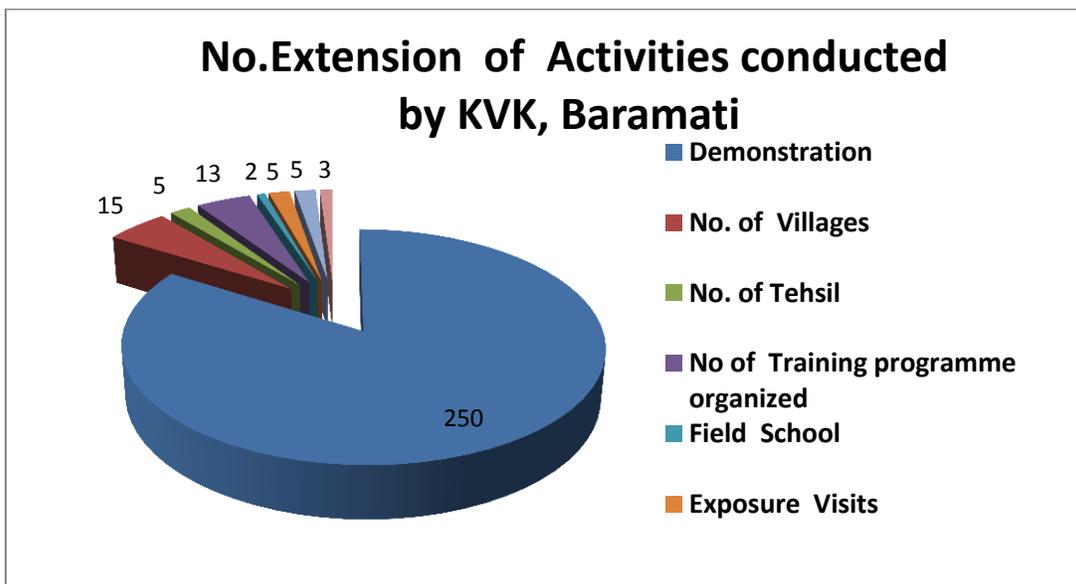
Technology, Implementation and Support:-

Vanaraja poultry birds Suitable for backyard farming in rural and tribal areas, developed by the Project Directorate on Poultry (ICAR), Hyderabad. It is a multi-colored dual-purpose bird with

attractive plumage. It has better immune status against common poultry diseases and is adaptable to the free range rearing system.

To overcome the problem Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati has organized demonstration of Vanaraja poultry Birds for Back yard poultry farming and 20 vaccinated 5 wks old birds are provided to each family and available grains like Maize, Sorghum, pear millets 50 -60gms per day per birds and kitchen waste is offered as feed to these birds .These birds can scavenges their feed from the surrounding.Farm women are advised to give RD vaccine (R2B) and Fowl pox vaccine at the age of 8-10 wks and booster after 6 month.

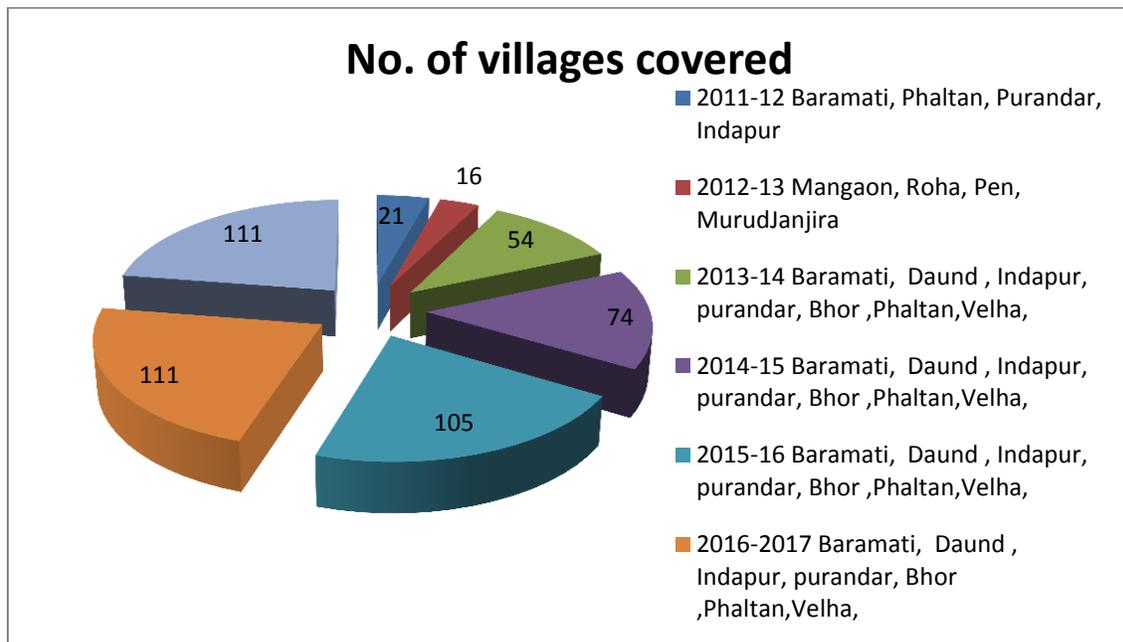
Demonstration was organized by KVK Since 2006 , Seeing the success of demonstration, KVK Baramati (Pune) has organized large scale demonstration of Vanaraja breed in 5 villages in 3 blocks(i.e.Dive, Mawadi,Belsar in PurandarTehsil,Pandare,Malegaon in BaramatiTehsil,Khanota in Daund Block).Two field school was organized under ATMA in Bhor and Velha Tehsil. 13 Training programmes and 5 exposure visits, 5 Field days was organized on Back yard poultry management, 5000 Leaflets was published , 3 Radio programme on community Radio station on Back yard poultry Management was given for promotion of Back yard poutry farming in the area. KVK, Baramati has started Vanraja parent farm and Hatchery for supply of quality chicks and birds to the women. Different extension activities organised by KVK, Baramati for promotion of back yard polurty farming in the pune Districts.



Uptake, spread and benefit:

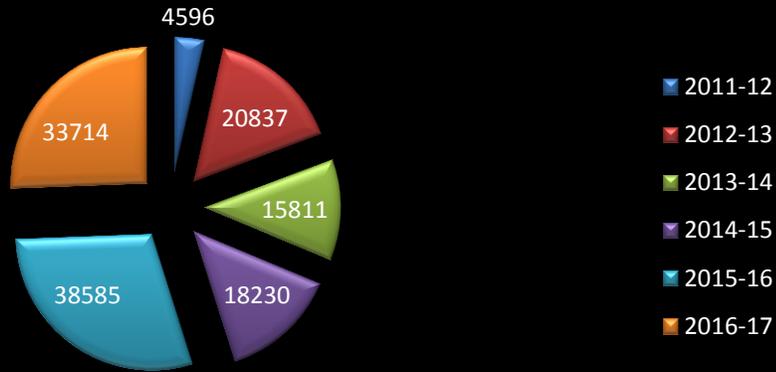
Average eggs production in Demonstration was 156 eggs per year /hen, Age at laying 6 month and weight at laying is 2.5 kg compare to local check 66 eggs, 1.75 kg weight, 7-8 months respectively. Eggs and meat production was increased by 136% and 28 % respectively. Net income in demonstration per family is Rs. 5140 and Rs.995 in local check. Increases in net income by 136% per family per year due to back yard poultry farming.

Adoption of Vanaraja polutry breed for back yard poultry farming in Pune District.



No. of Birds supplied to farm Women by KVK, Baramati.

Year wise No. of Birds supplied by KVK, Baramati



SHG, Agricultural Development Trust, Baramati, has promoting Vanaraja poultry breed for back yard poultry farming in Pune district. Department of Agriculture of Pune, Satara, Raigad, are promoting this technology through their different development programmes. Self help groups are booking the Vanaraja Birds in groups for the women farmers.

Details of Vanaraja Birds Adopted for back yard farming (KVK, Baramati, Pune)

Sr.no	Year	Name of the district covered	No. of villages covered	No. of birds supplied by KVK	No. of Women Benefited
1	2011-12	Baramati, Phaltan, Purandar, Indapur	21	4596	153
2	2012-13	Mangaon, Roha, Pen, MurudJanjira District Raigad.	16	12100	242
3		Baramati, Shirur, Indapur, purandar, Bhore, Phaltan	35	8737	404
4	2013-14	Baramati, Daund, Indapur, purandar, Bhore, Phaltan, Velha,	54	15811	383
5	2014-15	Baramati, Daund, Indapur, purandar, Bhore, Phaltan, Velha,	74	18230	523
6	2015-16	Baramati, Daund, Indapur, purandar, Bhore, Phaltan, Velha,	105	38585	1245
7	2016-17	Baramati, Daund, Indapur, purandar, Bhore, Phaltan, Velha,	111	33714	1123

8	2017-18	Baramati, Daund ,Indapur, purandar, Bhor ,Phaltan, Velha and Karmala ,sangola of solapur district and satara District.	113	31305	799
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